UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 09/933,625 | 08/21/2001 | Chatschik Bisdikian | YOR920010520US1 | 6413 |

84415 7590 05/07/2010
Law Offices of Ira D. Blecker, P.C.
206 Kingwood Park
Poughkeepsle, NY 12601

| EXAMINER | |
|---|---|
| BAYARD, DJENANE M | |

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2444 | |

| MAIL DATE | DELIVERY MODE |
|---|---|
| 05/07/2010 | PAPER |

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 09/933,625 | BISDIKIAN ET AL. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | DJENANE M. BAYARD | 2444 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 February 2010*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-39* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-39* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

1. This is in response to communication filed on 2/03/10 in which claims 1-39 are pending.

### *Response to Arguments*

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., a client device connects to the serving entity (e.g., the web server) though the cellular voice network and a PSTN. In Chow, there does not appear to be any serving entity attached to the home network) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Claim 1 recites "employing **only one of** a cellular voice network and a PSTN, said user connecting to a serving entity attached to said home data distribution network using a client device attached to a wireless, circuit-switched, voice telephony network,".

Furthermore, Applicant argues that In Chow, there does not appear to be any serving entity attached to the home network. Further, any communication includes transmission by broadband which is contrary to "employing only one of a cellular voice network and a PSTN" as required by claim 1. However, Applicant's arguments do not clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. It is unclear to one with ordinary skill in the art what is

the novelty of Applicant's claimed inventions since PSTN and cellular voice network are provided by service provider.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 31, 32 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,735619 to Sawada in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,787363 to Scott.

a. As per claim 31, Sawada teaches an apparatus attached on a home network for a user using a client device attached to a wireless, circuit-switched, voice telephony network, to interact

with at least one service on said home network, said apparatus comprising: a home network (See col. 5, lines 8); , a browser server module for managing data for remote display (*See col. 4, lines 29-34)* ), a protocol transport module to implement protocols needed to transport data back and forth between a browser application in the client device and said browser server module, wherein interaction with at least on one service on said home network by said client device occurs through said apparatus (See col. 5, lines 7-11).

Scott et al teaches a telephone modem to directly receive an incoming call from the client device, and also to receive and transmit data over a telephone network, said telephone modem having a client port through which the apparatus attaches to the telephone network and a service port through which the apparatus attaches to the home network said apparatus being a single apparatus through which a user with the client device can establish communication in one step, said client device employing only one of a cellular voice network and a PSTN; a dial-in service module to implement dial-in logic for the client device (See col. 87, lines 54-67 and col. 8).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Scott et al in the claimed invention of Sawada in order to interconnect an originating cellular modem of an analog cellular system to an answer modem of a public switched telephone network (See col. 3, lines 55-60).

b. As per claim 32, Sawada et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Sawada et al teaches wherein said browser server is used to obtain, organize, and manipulate data received from and data sent to the client device through the protocol transport module (See col. 4, lines 29-56).

c. As per claim 33, Sawada et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Sawada et al teaches wherein said data sent to the client device are displayed and viewed by the browser application in the client device (See col. 4, lines 47-57).

d. As per claim 36, Sawada et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Sawada et al fails to teach wherein said dial-in server module triggers at least one particular module in the apparatus to process any incoming calls and requests from the client device.

Scott et al teaches wherein said dial-in server module triggers at least one particular module in the apparatus to process any incoming calls and requests from the client device (See col. 87, lines 54-67 and col. 8).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Scott et al in the claimed invention of Sawada in order to interconnect an originating cellular modem of an analog cellular system to an answer modem of a public switched telephone network (See col. 3, lines 55-60).

e. As per claim 37, Sawada et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Sawada et al teaches wherein said dial-in server module performs user authentication (See paragraph [0012]).

5. Claims 1-2, 4-16 and 27-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over 2002/0191635 to Chow et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,735619 to Sawada.

a. As per claim 1, Chow et al teaches a service interaction method comprising a user interacting with at least one remote service accessible through a data distribution network, said data distribution network comprising an aggregation of at least one communications media and at least one communications protocol used to access said at least one remote service from a serving entity (See paragraph [0032, 0058 and 0068]), the step of interacting comprising: enabling remote control of services at a residential network without the necessity of a service provider; employing only one of a cellular voice network and a PSTN, said user connecting to a serving entity attached to said home data distribution network using a client device attached to a wireless, circuit-switched, voice telephony network (See paragraph [0032, 0039 and 0079]). However, Chow et al fails to teach obtaining and viewing a list of at least one remote service from accessible remote services from said serving entity accessible remotely via said home network from said serving entity using at least one of said communications media and one of said communications protocols; selecting said at least one remote service from said list; selecting said at least one communications media and at least one communications protocol that said at least one remote service uses; and accessing and viewing said at least one remote service in obtaining desired results.

Sawada teaches a home network gateway apparatus and a home network device. Furthermore, Sawada teaches obtaining and viewing a least one remote service from accessible remote services from said serving entity accessible remotely via said home network from said

serving entity using least one of said communications media and one of said communications protocols (See col. 1, lines 39-43, col. 2, lines 16-50); selecting said at least one remote service from said list; selecting said at least one communications media and at least one communications protocol that said selected at least one service uses; and accessing and viewing said least one remote service in obtaining desired results (See col. 4, lines 45-56).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sawada in the claimed invention of Chow et al in order to remotely control home devices (See col. 1, lines 30-34).

b. As per claim 2, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Chow et al teaches wherein the client device is portable (See paragraph [0032]).

c. As per claim 4, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Chow et al teaches wherein the step of connecting includes dialing-up directly to the serving entity (See paragraph [0032]).

d. As per claim 5, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al fails to teach wherein the step of viewing is performed employing a viewing device collocated with said client device.

Sawada teaches wherein the step of viewing is performed employing a viewing device collocated with said client device (See col. 4, lines 47-48).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sawada in the claimed invention of Chow et al in order to remotely control home devices (See col. 1, lines 30-34).

e. As per claim 6, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al fails to teach wherein the viewing device depicts information in a form including at least one of: text, graphics, images, light display, voice or any combination of these.

Sawada teaches wherein the viewing device depicts information in a form including at least one of: text, graphics, images, light display, voice or any combination of these (See col. 7, lines 56-61 and figure 4A).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sawada in the claimed invention of Chow et al in order to remotely control home devices (See col. 1, lines 30-34).

f. As per claim 7, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al fails to teach wherein the step of selecting includes employing a menu.

Sawada teaches wherein the step of selecting includes employing a menu (See col. 1, lines 66-67 and col. 2, lines 1-2).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sawada in the claimed invention of Chow et al in order to remotely control home devices (See col. 1, lines 30-34).

g. As per claim 8, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al fails to teach wherein the step of viewing is performed employing a web-browser and the serving entity is a web-server.

Sawada teaches wherein the step of viewing is performed employing a web-browser and the serving entity is a web-server (See col. 1, lines 39-40 and col. 2, lines 35-38).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sawada in the claimed invention of Chow et al in order to remotely control home devices (See col. 1, lines 30-34).

h. As per claim 9, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Chow et al teaches wherein the step of connecting includes dialing-up to the serving entity through a data network to which the serving entity is connected (See paragraph [0032]).

i. As per claim 10, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Chow et al teaches wherein the data network is the Intranet controlled by an Internet Service Provider (See paragraph [0168])

j. AS per claim 11, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Chow et al teaches wherein the data network uses the TCP/IP protocol suite for transporting information (See paragraph [0033]).

k. As per claim 12, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Chow et al teaches said serving entity employing attributes of said circuit switch network in authenticating said user (See paragraph [0032]).

l. AS per claim 13, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Chow et al teaches wherein said attributes include a telephone number of said client device (See paragraph 0071]).

m. AS per claim 14, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Chow et al teaches wherein said attributes include a telephone number of said serving entity (See paragraph [0062 and 0071]).

n. As per claim 15, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al fails to teach establishing credentials so that said at least one remote service can be manipulated in a secure manner on the serving entity.

Sawada teaches establishing credentials so that said at least one remote service can be manipulated in a secure manner on the serving entity (See col. 10, lines 56-58)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sawada in the claimed invention of Chow et al in order to remotely control home devices (See col. 1, lines 30-34).

o. As per claim 16, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al fails to teach wherein the step of viewing views the list on a viewing device in a manner that depends on the user's access privileges to said at least one remote service.

Sawada teaches wherein the step of viewing views the list on a viewing device in a manner that depends on the user's access privileges to said at least one remote service (See col. 10, lines 50-58).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sawada in the claimed invention of Chow et al in order to remotely to remotely control home devices (See col. 1, lines 30-34).

p. As per claim 29,Chow et al teaches an apparatus for a user to interact with at least one remote service (See paragraph [0032), comprising: user connecting means for said user connecting to a serving entity using a client device attached to a wireless, circuit-switched, voice telephony network, said user connecting means employing only one of a cellular voice network and a PSTN, and enabling remote control of services at a residential network without the necessity of a service provider (See paragraph [0032,k 0039, 0079]). Furthermore, Chow et al teaches second connecting means for attaching said apparatus to a communications medium and using a communications protocols, taken from an aggregation of communication media and protocols, through which said at least one remote service can be accessed (See paragraph [0039 and 0079]). However, Chow et al fails to teach user viewing means for obtaining and viewing a list of accessible remote services from said serving entity; user selecting means for selecting said at least one remote service from said list; second selecting means for selecting the

communications medium and protocol to access said selected at least one service; and user access means for accessing and viewing said at least one remote service in obtaining desired result.

Sawada teaches user viewing means for obtaining and viewing a list of accessible remote services from said serving entity (See col. 1, lines 39-43, col. 2, lines 16-50); user selecting means for selecting said at least one remote service from said list; second selecting means for selecting the communications medium and protocol to access said selected at least one service; and user access means for accessing and viewing said at least one remote service in obtaining desired results (See col. 2, lines 27-38 and col. 4, lines 45-56).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sawada in the claimed invention of Chow et al in order to remotely to remotely control home devices (See col. 1, lines 30-34).

q. As per claims 27, 28 and 30, See claims 1 above.

6. Claims 3 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application No.2002/0191635 to Chow et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,735619 to Sawada as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,988070 to Kawasaki et al in view of Smart Antennas for wireless communications to Liberti et al and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,092699 to Hefter.

a. As per claims 3 and 38, Chow et al in view of Sawada teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Chow et al teaches wherein the client device is a cellular telephone (See paragraph [0032]); wherein the step of connecting includes dialing-up directly to the serving entity (See paragraph [0032]); wherein the step of connecting includes dialing-up to the serving entity through a data network to which the serving entity is connected (See paragraph [0032, 0039, 0079]); and further comprising: said serving entity employing attributes of said circuit switch network in authenticating said user, wherein said attributes include a telephone number of said client device, and wherein said attributes include a telephone number of said serving entity; wherein the data network uses the TCP/IP protocol suite for transporting information ( See paragraph [0033]); However, Chow et al fails to teach wherein the data network is the Intranet controlled by an Internet Service Provider; the step of viewing is performed employing a viewing device collocated with said client device; wherein the viewing device depicts information in a form including at least one of: text, graphics, images, light display, voice or any combination of these; wherein the step of selecting includes employing a menu; wherein the step of viewing is performed employing a web-browser and the serving entity is a web-server; wherein said wireless, circuit-switched, voice telephony network is a first generation, analog, cellular network; wherein said wireless, circuit-switched, voice telephony network is a second generation, digital, cellular network; wherein the step of dialing-up directly to the service entity further includes passing dialing signaling and control data to the serving entity through an intermediary data network; wherein the step of dialing-up to the serving entity through a data network, further includes dialing-up to the serving entity through a sequence of at least one data network, the last one of which the serving entity is attached to; wherein at least

one service agent is a computer software module executable on a computer; and wherein the step of viewing views the list on a viewing device in a manner that depends on the user's access privileges to said at least one remote service; establishing credentials so that said at least one remote service can be manipulated in a secure manner on the serving entity; the serving entity providing access to at least one service agent used to access and control said at least one remote service; activating said computer software module prior to invoking a particular remote service; activating said computer software module on demand after a particular remote service has been invoked; storing said computer software module at a data repository; and dynamically retrieving and activating said computer software module from the data repository after invoking a particular remote service.

Sawada teaches wherein the step of viewing is performed employing a viewing device collocated with said client device (See col. 7, lines 56-61 and figure 4A); wherein the viewing device depicts information in a form including at least one of: text, graphics, images, light display, voice or any combination of these (See col. 7, lines 56-61 and figure 4A); wherein the step of selecting includes employing a menu (See col. 1, lines 66-67 and col. 2, lines 1-2); wherein the step of viewing is performed employing a web-browser and the serving entity is a web-server (See col. 1, lines 39-40 and col. 2, lines 35-38); and wherein the step of viewing views the list on a viewing device in a manner that depends on the user's access privileges to said at least one remote service (See col. 10, lines 50-58); establishing credentials so that said at least one remote service can be manipulated in a secure manner on the serving entity (See col. 10, lines 56-58)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sawada in the claimed invention of Chow et al in order to make it easy to control information of the home network services (see col. 1, lines 30-34). However Chow et al in view of Sawada fails to teach activating said computer software module on demand after a particular remote service has been invoked; storing said computer software module at a data repository; and dynamically retrieving and activating said computer software module from the data repository after invoking a particular remote service.

Kawasaki teaches wherein at least one service agent is a computer software module executable on a compute; the serving entity providing access to at least one service agent used to access and control said at least one remote service ( See col. 1, lines 28-30 and col. 2, lines 9-13); activating said computer software module prior to invoking a particular remote service; activating said computer software module on demand after a particular remote service has been invoked; storing said computer software module at a data repository; and dynamically retrieving and activating said computer software module from the data repository after invoking a particular remote service (See col. 3, lines 36-40 and col. 5, lines 19-29).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Kawasaki in the claimed invention of Chow et al in view of Sawada in order to provide a control system which is easy to manipulate for operating home electrical appliances (See col. 1, lines 25-26). However, Chow et al in view of Sawada and further in view of Kawasaki fails to explicitly teach wherein said wireless, circuit-switched, voice telephony network is a first generation, analog, cellular network; wherein said wireless, circuit-switched, voice telephony network is a second generation, digital, cellular network.

Liberti et al teaches wherein wireless, circuit-switched, voice telephony network is a first generation, analog, cellular network; wherein said wireless, circuit-switched, voice telephony 3network is a second generation, digital, cellular network (See page 1 and table 1.1, *Evolution of Wireless communications*).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the wireless communications system of Liberti et al to render the claimed invention of Chow et al in view of Sawada and further in view of Kawasaki operative and functional.

Hefter teaches wherein the step of dialing-up directly to the service entity further includes passing dialing signaling and control data to the serving entity through an intermediary data network (See col. 9, lines 33-53); wherein the step of dialing-up to the serving entity through a data network, further includes dialing-up to the serving entity (*computer)* through a sequence of at least one data network, the last one of which the serving entity is attached to ( See col. 9, lines 33-53).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Hefter in the claimed invention of Chow et al in view of Sawada further in view of Kawasaki and further in view of Liberti et al in order to provide integration among wireless devices and the Internet (See col. 1, lines 43-45).

7. Claim17-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent

Application No. 2002/0191635 to Chow et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,735719 to Sawada as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,988070 to Kawasaki et al.

a. As per claim 17, Chow et al in view of Sawada teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al in view of Sawada fails to teach the serving entity providing access to at least one service agent used to access and control said at least one remote service.

Kawasaki teaches the serving entity providing access to at least one service agent used to access and control said at least one remote service (See col. 1, lines 28-30 and col. 2, lines 9-13)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Kawasaki in the claimed invention of Chow et al in view of Sawada in order to provide a control system which is easy to manipulate for operating home electrical appliances (See col. 1, lines 25-26).

b. As per claim 18, Chow et al in view of Sawada teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al in view of Sawada fails to teach wherein at least one of said at least one service agent is a computer software module executable on a computer.

Kawasaki teaches wherein at least one of said at least one service agent is a computer software module executable on a computer (See col. 1, lines 28-30, col. 4, lines 30-36 and col. 2, lines 9-13).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Kawasaki in the claimed invention of Chow et al in

view of Sawada in order to provide a control system which is easy to manipulate for operating home electrical appliances (See col. 1, lines 25-26).

c. As per claim 19, Chow et al in view of Sawada teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al in view of Sawada fails to teach activating said software module prior to invoking a particular remote service.

Kawasaki teaches activating said software module prior to invoking a particular remote service ( See col. 1, lines 28-30, col. 2, lines 9-13 and col. 4, lines 34-35);

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Kawasaki in the claimed invention of Chow et al in view of Sawada in order to provide a control system which is easy to manipulate for operating home electrical appliances (See col. 1, lines 25-26).

d. As per claim 20, Chow et al in view of Sawada teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al in view of Sawada fails to teach activating said software module on demand after a particular remote service has been invoked.

Kawasaki teaches activating said software module on demand after a particular remote service has been invoked (See col. 4, lines 28-30, col. 2, lines 9-13 and col. 4, lines 30-60).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Kawasaki in the claimed invention of Chow et al in view of Sawada in order to provide a control system which is easy to manipulate for operating home electrical appliances (See col. 1, lines 25-26).

e. As per claim 21, Chow et al in view of Sawada teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al in view of Sawada fails to teach storing said software module at a data repository.

Kawasaki teaches storing said software module at a data repository (See col. 4, lines 28-30, col. 2, lines 9-13 and col. 4, lines 30-60).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Kawasaki in the claimed invention of Chow et al in view of Sawada in order to provide a control system which is easy to manipulate for operating home electrical appliances (See col. 1, lines 25-26).

f. As per claim 22, E Chow et al in view of Sawada teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al in view of Sawada fails to teach dynamically retrieving and activating said software module from the data repository after invoking a particular remote service.

Kawasaki teaches dynamically retrieving and activating said software module from the data repository after invoking a particular remote service (See

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Kawasaki in the claimed invention of Chow et al in view of Sawada in order to provide a control system which is easy to manipulate for operating home electrical appliances (See col. 1, lines 25-26).

8. Claims 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application No.2002/0191635 to Chow et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,735719 to Sawada as applied to claim above, and further in view of Smart Antennas for wireless communications to Liberti et al.

a. As per claim 23, E Chow et al in view of Sawada teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al in view of Sawada fails to teach wherein said wireless, circuit-switched, voice telephony network is a first generation, analog, cellular network.

Liberti et al teaches wherein wireless, circuit-switched, voice telephony network is a first generation, analog, cellular network; (See page 1 and table 1.1, *Evolution of Wireless communications*).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the wireless communications system of Liberti et al to render the claimed invention of Chow et al in view of Sawada and further in view of Kawasaki operative and functional.

b. As per claim 24, Chow et al in view of Sawada teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al in view of Sawada fails to teach wherein said wireless, circuit-switched, voice telephony network is a second generation, digital, cellular network.

Liberti et al teaches wherein wireless, circuit-switched, voice telephony network is a first generation, analog, cellular network; wherein said wireless, circuit-switched, voice telephony

network is a second generation, digital, cellular network (See page 1 and table 1.1, *Evolution of Wireless communications*).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the wireless communications system of Liberti et al to render the claimed invention of Chow et al in view of Sawada and further in view of Kawasaki operative and functional.

9. Claims 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application No. 2002/0191635 to Chow et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,735719 to Sawada as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 7, 092699 to Hefter.

a. As per claim 25, Chow et al in view of Sawada teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al in view of Sawada fails to teach wherein the step of dialing-up directly to the service entity further includes passing dialing signaling and control data to the serving entity through an intermediary data network.

Hefter teaches wherein the step of dialing-up directly to the service entity further includes passing dialing signaling and control data to the serving entity through an intermediary data network (See col. 9, lines 33-53).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Hefter in the claimed invention of Chow et al in view of Sawada in order to integrate wireless devices with the Internet (See col. 1, lines 43-45).

b. As per claim 26, Chow et al in view of Sawada teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al in view of Sawada fails to teach wherein the step of dialing-up to the serving entity through a data network, further includes dialing-up to the serving entity through a sequence of at least one data network, the last one of which the serving entity is attached to.

Hefter teaches wherein the step of dialing-up to the serving entity through a data network, further includes dialing-up to the serving entity through a sequence of at least one data network, the last one of which the serving entity is attached to (See col. 9, lines 33-53).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Hefter in the claimed invention of Chow et al in view of Sawada in order to integrate wireless devices with the Internet (See col. 1, lines 43-45).

10. Claims 34-35 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 2002/0191635 to Chow et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,735619 to Sawada.

c. As per claim 34, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al fails to teach wherein said data sent includes a list of services that are accessible by the client device.

Sawada teaches wherein said data sent includes a list of services that are accessible by the client device (See col. 2, lines 20-49).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sawada in the claimed invention of Chow et al in order to make it easy to control information of the home network services (see col. 1, lines 30-34).

d. As per claim 35, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chow et al fails to teach wherein said data received by the browser application in the client device include a selection of at least one service the user of the client device controls and an action to be taken for a selected service, and upon receipt of the action the browser server interacts with a particular service agent to implement the control logic for controlling the selected service, wherein a control signal generated by the service agent exits the apparatus through attachment of the home network.

Sawada teaches wherein said data received by the browser application in the client device include a selection of at least one service the user of the client device controls and an action to be taken for a selected service, and upon receipt of the action the browser server interacts with a particular service agent to implement the control logic for controlling the selected service, wherein a control signal generated by the service agent exits the apparatus through attachment of the home network (See col. 2, lines 20-53).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sawada in the claimed invention of Chow et al in order to make it easy to control information of the home network services (see col. 1, lines 30-34).

e As per claim 39, Chow et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Chow et al teaches said dial-in server module triggers at least one particular module in the apparatus to process any incoming calls and requests from the client device; and said dial-in server module performs user authentication (See paragraph [0032]). However, Chow et al fails to teach wherein the apparatus further comprises selective implementation capability of limiting the apparatus capability to any combination of the following limitations: said browser server is used to obtain, organize, and manipulate data received from and data sent to the client device through the protocol transport module; said data sent to the client device are displayed and viewed by the browser application in the client device; said data sent includes a list of services that are accessible by the client device; said data received by the browser application in the client device include a selection of at least one service the user of the client device controls and an action to be taken for a selected service, and upon receipt of the action the browser server interacts with a particular service agent to implement the control logic for controlling the selected service, wherein a control signal generated by the service agent exits the apparatus through attachment of the home network.

Sawada teaches wherein the apparatus further comprises selective implementation capability of limiting the apparatus capability to any combination of the following limitations: said browser server is used to obtain, organize, and manipulate data received from and data sent to the client device through the protocol transport module; said data sent to the client device are displayed and viewed by the browser application in the client device; said data sent includes a list of services that are accessible by the client device; said data received by the browser application in the client device include a selection of at least one service the user of the client

device controls and an action to be taken for a selected service, and upon receipt of the action the browser server interacts with a particular service agent to implement the control logic for controlling the selected service, wherein a control signal generated by the service agent exits the apparatus through attachment of the home network (See col. 2, lines 20-53 and col. 4, lines 30-48).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sawada in the claimed invention of Chow et al in order to make it easy to control information of the home network services (see col. 1, lines 30-34).

## *Conclusion*

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DJENANE M. BAYARD whose telephone number is (571)272-3878. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday 5:30 AM- 3:00 PM..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571) 272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Djenane M Bayard/
Examiner, Art Unit 2444